



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

V.—LATIN INSCRIPTIONS AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

II¹.

1. In the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1906, p. 300, and again in the *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale*, 1906, p. 334, Sig. Gatti published two triangular fragments of an inscription, then recently discovered just outside of the Aurelian wall between the porta Salaria and the porta Pinciana. His conjectures as to the content of the inscription as a whole and his attempt at interpretation were all that could have been expected under the circumstances, as the following quotation shows: "Questa lapide fu posta da uno *scriba librarius*, probabilmente quaestorio *ex (tribus decuriis)* od anche *ex (collegio sexprimorum)*, il quale ebbe per due volte un' altra dignità, per esempio la *praefectura fabrum* od anche la *cura* del collegio; ed esercitata questa carica, *honore usus*, ossia *honore functus*, fece il monumento sepolcrale per sè, per la propria moglie, e per altre persone della sua famiglia e per alcuni liberti". These fragments, which I saw and copied in June, 1907, were then in the basement of number 15, Corso Pinciano, the temporary quarters of the Fratelli delle Scuole Cristiane, who own the ground across the street where these and other ancient objects had come to light during excavations preliminary to the erection of a new school building. The missing part of this inscription I am now able to supply from the marble itself which is in the collection of the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. It seems to have been discovered about the same time as the two fragments above mentioned, and not far from the same place. The slab, which is m. 0.94 in height, m. 1.05 in width at the widest part, and m. 0.08 in thickness, contains the following text, to which is added for the sake of completeness the part already published by Gatti.

¹ The first article of this series, "A New Italic Divinity", appeared in this *Journal*, XXVIII, 1907, pp. 450 ff.

C·ALLIVS·C·L·NIGER·SCRIB·LIBR·EX
 III·DECVR·QVAESTOR·DECVR·II·HONORE·VSVS·SIBI
 ET·HELVIAE·C·L·ASTERIONI·VXORI·QVAE·SECVM·VIXIT
 ANNIS·XXXXII·SVISQVE·OMNIBVS·POSTERISQVE·EORVM
 AVIDIAE·SEX·L·PRIMAE·VXORI·ET·C·ALLIO·C·L·PHILONICO·PATRI
 ☉ PATRONO·ET·ALLIAE·C·L·NYSAE·MATRI·ALLI·NIGRI
 SALVIDIAE·T·L·CHARMOSYNAE·SOCRVI·MATRI·HELVIAE·ASTERIONIS
 C·ALLIO·C·L·HERMOGENI·FRATRI
 T·SALVIDIO·T·L·GALLO·FRATRI·HELVIAE·ASTERIONIS
 ☉ NATALI·L
 ☉ PHYLLIDI·L
 CINCIAE·L·L·CALLIOPAE·VXORI·GALLI·BENEMERITAE·AB·SÉ

NICEPHORO · L
 LEVCENI · L
 AMIANTHO · L
 TYCHENI · L
 HEROINI · L
 AMPHIONI · L
 RVFO · L
 PHILEROTI · L
 HABILI · L
 PRIMO · L
 THALASSO · L

G(aius) Allius, G(ai) l(ibertus), Niger, scrib(a) libr(arius) ex (tribus) decur(iis) quaestor(ius), decur(ialis bis), honore usus, sibi et Helviae, (mulieris) l(ibertae), Asterioni, uxori quae secum vixit annis (quadraginta duobus) suisque omnibus posterisque eorum; Avidiae, Sex(ti) l(ibertae), Primae, uxori; et G(aio) Allio, G(ai) l(iberto), Philonico, patri, patrono; et Alliae, G(ai) l(ibertae), Nysae, matri Alli Nigri; Salvidiae, T(iti) l(ibertae), Charmosynae, socrui, matri Helviae Asterionis; G(aio) Allio, G(ai) l(iberto), Hermogeni, fratri; T(ito) Salvidio, T(iti) l(iberto), Gallo, fratri Helviae Asterionis; Cinciae, L(uci) l(ibertae), Calliopae, uxori Galli bene meritae ab se; Nicephoro l(iberto), Leuceni l(ibertae), Amiantho l(iberto), Tycheni l(ibertae), Heroini l(ibertae), Amphioni l(iberto), Rufo l(iberto), Phileroti l(iberto), Habili l(iberto), Primo l(iberto), Thalasso l(iberto), Natali l(iberto), Phyllidi l(ibertae).

The inscription belongs to the earliest imperial times, in all probability to the reign of Augustus. It is, however, not cut in the best monumental style, but shows here and there the influence of the *scriptura vulgaris*; for example, in the tendency of the horizontal stroke of T to curve upwards from left to right. In-

stances of the long form of I occur in line 3 VIXIT, and in line 4 ANNIS, SVIS, POSTERIS; and of the apex in line 5 AVIDIA and in line 10 AB · SE (cf. C. I. L. X, 996 AB · POPVLO).

None of the persons mentioned here appears in the sixth volume of the Corpus,¹ but the gentile names are all common with the exception of Salvidia, which is comparatively rare. A Salvidia T. f. Secunda is found at Furfo (C. I. L. IX, 3518) and it is barely possible that her father was the *patronus* of the Salvidia and of the T. Salvidius of our inscription. The common occurrence of the *gentes Allia, Helvia, Avidia* in the ninth and tenth volumes of the Corpus suggests the possibility of this family having originally come from the south. In fact, the Allii are pretty well scattered over central Italy, six persons of that name being found in Capua alone.² One of these, moreover, is an Allia Nysa,³ though scarcely to be identified with the mother of C. Allius Niger. Among the names at the end, perhaps the most striking is Leuce, which occurs also in C. I. L. II, 4292; V, 814; IX, 2389. In inflection it is like Tycheni from Tyche, showing the vulgar treatment by which Greek nouns in -η of the first declension became -n stems in Latin.⁴ These names of freedmen and freedwomen are not all of the same date and by the same hand as the body of the inscription: certainly the last two names belong to a later period.

The order of the words which compose the official title is also worthy of remark. Instead of the regular *scriba librarius quaestorius trium decuriarum*, we have here *scriba librarius ex tribus decuriis quaestorius*, an arrangement for which there seems to be no exact parallel in inscriptions of this class, though *scriba librarius trium decuriarum quaestorius* occurs in C. I. L. XIII, 1815. The reason for the change, however, is quite clear to one who examines the stone itself. The graver, having cut the name and the first two words of the title, found not only that there was too little room left for the word *quaestorius*, but that the space remaining was insuffi-

¹ Professor Huelsen kindly gave me this information by letter after consulting his manuscript indices to the *inscriptiones urbanae*. Later, when visiting Baltimore, he read this paper in the proof and made valuable suggestions.

² C. I. L. X, 3785, 3943, 4002, 4003, 4246 (bis).

³ C. I. L. X, 4246.

⁴ Lists of such formations are given by Pirson, *Langue des inscriptions Latines de la Gaule*, p. 143, and Carnoy, *Latin d'Espagne*, etc., p. 236.

cient even for the initial Q, if cut on the same scale as the other letters of the line and with the fully rounded form, to say nothing of the long tail, extending beneath the two following letters, which marks this character wherever it occurs in the following lines. He therefore decided to postpone *quaestorius* and to put the preposition *ex* in the narrow space available. This he succeeded in doing only by cramping and narrowing the word as much as possible: the contrast in width between these letters, especially the X, as they appear here and as they appear elsewhere on the stone, is very marked.

In most inscriptions of this class where the three decuries have been mentioned, the word *decurialis* is omitted as unnecessary; but in some cases it does appear even with all the other elements found in the present instance. For example, see C. I. L. II, 3596 DECVRIALIS · SCRIBAE · LIBRARI | QVAESTORI · TRIVM · DECVRARIVM, and compare Pauly-Wissowa, IV, 2318, s. v. *decurialis*. The presence of the numeral with *decurialis* may have had something to do with its location at the end of the title.

In the Fasti of the *scribae quaestorii sexprimi* (C. I. L. I,² p. 74) we see that one of the *curatores* or *sexprimi* in the year 766 of Rome had the cognomen Niger, the preceding part of the name being lost. That this Niger and our C. Allius Niger are one and the same individual is, of course, perfectly possible. If so, we must assume that in the year 13 A. D., after the erection of our inscription, he was again a member of the three decuries of the *scribae*, this time as a *curator*. Against such a hypothesis only one objection can be urged, namely, that Niger is commonly found as a cognomen; and perhaps it is easier to believe that two men with the same cognomen served as *scribae quaestorii* in the latter part of the reign of Augustus than to make the assumptions necessary for a complete identification. At all events, it is an interesting coincidence, if nothing more.

2. An honorary inscription to the actor M. Ulpius Apolaustus, freedman of the emperor Trajan, was published in C. I. L. VI, 10114. The stone, a large pedestal which must have supported a statue of the famous actor, was seen by De Smedt and other epigraphists of the sixteenth century in the neighborhood of the Pantheon (in domo Maphaeorum ad thermas Agrippae. SMET.), but has been lost for about three hundred years. It would be interesting if we could follow in detail the history of this great

block of white marble from ancient times until now. We know only that by the end of the sixteenth century the block was so hollowed out that the outside shell with its rectangular opening could be used as a well-head.¹ Then at a later time the side bearing the inscription was sawn off, the raised moulding or cornice was roughly chipped away, and the upper and lower corners at the right were cut so as to leave a projecting point instead of the perpendicular side. It is probable that the pedestal was sawn up for paving stones, that the moulding around the inscription was removed because it made the slab too thick at the edges for the place which it was designed to occupy, and that the two corners were cut in fitting the piece into an angle of a room or pavement. When and how the stone bearing the inscription was transported from the Campus Martius across the Tiber, it is, of course, impossible to determine; at all events, workmen preparing to lay water-pipes near the Piazza di S. Marta behind St. Peter's in the autumn of 1906 found it face downwards at a depth of about two metres.² Unfortunately it was broken into seventeen pieces by the blow of a pickaxe, but has now been put together at the Johns Hopkins University. The perfect correspondence of the reading on the stone with the edition in the Corpus gives further testimony, if any were needed, to the accuracy and reliability of De Smedt.³ To show how much of the inscription is preserved, I print here the text together with the supplements furnished by the sixteenth century copy :

¹ Boissard (MS) cited in C. I. L., l. c.

² I cannot personally vouch for the accuracy of this information which was furnished by a Roman dealer in antiquities.

³ It was suggested to me by Professor Huelsen that this inscription is, perhaps, not the same as that copied by De Smedt. An actor of such renown may have had more than one statue erected in his honor. But I think he was misled, as I was, by the word *rotunda*, which is applied to this base by the author of the *Emendationes ad Mazochium*. If it had been a round pedestal of any reasonable size, it could scarcely have had an inscription extending over a plane surface fully a metre in width. But the drawing of Boissard (V, 6), published in the year 1600, shows a large square pedestal with the usual moulding at top and bottom and the inscription, as usual, on the front. The interior, too, is hollowed out with a square opening at the top. For a base of the sort given in this engraving the size of our inscription is just about what we should expect.

M · VLPIVS · AVG · LIB · APOLaustus
 MAXIMVS · PANTOMIMorum
 CORONATVS · ADVERSVS · HISTriones
 ET · OMNES · SCAENicos
 ARTIFICES · xii

The slab is four centimetres in thickness, sixty-six centimetres in height and eighty-seven centimetres in width at the widest part, and the cutting is in the best monumental style of the time of Trajan.

3. Far less accurate in its published text is an inscription edited by Huelsen from the so called Alciatus of Fea, which offered a poor copy without indication of the division into lines. For the sake of comparison I print first the text as it appears in C. I. L. VI, 35285 a:

D · M
 T · FLAVI IANVARI
 MVSIS · V · A · III · D · XXX
 T · F · IANVARIVS
 5 ET · ACILiA · NICE
 PARENTES · PIENTISSIMI
 SIBI · POSTERISQ · SVORVM
 FECERVNT

Quite naturally the editor did not understand the word MVSIS at the beginning of the third line; hence his note: MVSIS perperam descriptum vel interpolatum. In the fifth line, too, he corrected ACILLA of his copy to ACILIA. I am now able, however, to give the correct reading from the stone itself, which turned up in Rome in 1906 and is at present in the Johns Hopkins University. The tablet, which is six centimetres in thickness, forty-four centimetres in height and forty-eight centimetres in width, has lost a small fragment from the lower corner on the right, but fortunately without injury to the text. It reads as follows:

D · M ·
 T · FLÁVI · IÁNVARÍ
 · MŮRIS ·
 V · A · IIII · D · XIX ·
 T · F · IÁNVARÍVS · ET ACÍLIA · NICE
 PARENTÉS · PIENISSIMI ·
 SIBI POSTERISQVE SVOR ·
 FECERVNT ·

The inscription is not in the best monumental style but is fairly well cut and probably belongs to the first half of the second century. It shows seven examples of the apex over long vowels, one of them being over the vowel I (ACÍLIA). This use of the apex, however, instead of the more usual I-*longa* is not rare in the second and third centuries.¹ The points after the D and M of the first line and before MVRIS of the third line have the form of ivy leaves. But the most interesting feature is the appearance of the name *Mus*, which is of such rare occurrence, if we leave out of consideration the three famous *Mures* of the plebeian *gens Decia*. Occasionally it is found alone, as a pet name apparently (C. I. L. VI, 22734 and 35887), or as the cognomen of a freed-woman (ib. VI, 14496 Cassia O. l. Mus; XII, 4680 Caninia P. l. Mus). In the case of C. I. L. VI, 16771 a, P. Decumius M. P. V. l. | Philomusus | Mus, Henzen's comment is "agnomen ita ortum esse patet, ut, cum nimis longum esset nomen Philomusi, per compendium ille *Mus* a popularibus appellaretur". It seems probable that, in the present instance also, *Mus* was nothing more than a nickname for T. Flavius Ianuarius.²

4. In Jordan's *Topographie der Stadt Rom*, I, 3, p. 495, Huelsen, speaking of the route traversed by the triumphal procession, says: In der Kaiserzeit war vermuthlich ein Theil des Weges (zwischen Porta Triumphalis und Circus oder zwischen Circus und Porta Carmentalis?) von einer Halle begleitet, welche den Namen Porticus triumphi führte. This statement is based on two inscriptions, namely, C. I. L. VI, 29776 [p]orticus triumphi itu et reditu octies semis efficit passus (mille), found

¹ Christiansen, *De apicibus*, etc., pp. 14 ff.

² The name of a T. Flavius Ianuarius, possibly the grandfather or the father of this T. Flavius Ianuarius Mus, is found on stamped bricks of the end of the first century. Cf. C. I. L. XV, 1153 and Bull. Com. 1901, p. 96.

near the porta Metrovia, and the following, which was discovered in 1887 at Baiae and is now at the Johns Hopkins University :

~~PORTICVS · TRIUMPHI
LONG · EFFIC · PED(es) dlvi
ITVM · ET · RED PED(es) ∞cxii
PASS · CCXXII semis
QVINQVIES · ITum et red.
EFFICIT · PASSUS
∞CXII~~

The letters of this inscription are well formed and deeply cut and belong without doubt to the first century of our era. At the time of discovery only eight fragments came to light and three of these have since disappeared, carrying with them the whole of the last line and the first two letters of *passus* in the line preceding. It is unnecessary for me to discuss the topographical questions involved further than to repeat the view of De Rossi and Huelsen that these two inscriptions, both of them in all probability from Roman villas, together with C. I. L. XIV, 3695 *a* from the villa of Hadrian near Tivoli, which is plausibly restored to the same class, imply a Porticus Triumphi between the Porta Triumphalis and the Circus Maximus as the prototype of all other *porticus triumphi*. For the first publication of this important inscription and its restoration as well as the subsequent discussion, see G. de Petra, *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1887, p. 242; De Rossi, *Römische Mitteilungen*, 1887, p. 314 and *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1888, p. 709; De Rossi and Gatti, *Bull. Com.*, 1889, p. 355; Huelsen, *Römische Mitteilungen*, 1889, p. 268 and Jordan's *Topographie der Stadt Rom*, I, 3, p. 495, n. 66; M. Ihm, *Ephem. Epigr.*, VIII, p. 100, n. 374.

5. An interesting inscription from the neighborhood of Cumae was published by M. Ihm in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica* VIII, 1899, p. 116, as follows:

445 cippus marmoreus rep. in agro Cumano.

C · OVIO · SP · F · S · OL · L · EMNI · q · VIXIT ·
ANN · XIII · M · I · III · D · X · TI · CLAVDIVS
SEVERVS · PR · I · D · PATER · TI · CLAVDI
VS · hONORATVS · II · VIR PATRV
5 VS · OVIA · TYCHE · MATER · ET SVIS
H · M · S · S · H · N · S ·

Criscius dedit Mommseno descriptum ab alio.

1 traditur D pro Q. — 4 traditur II · ONORATVS.

As the stone itself is now in the collection of the Johns Hopkins University, I am able to correct this imperfect copy in several important particulars. The text is cut in the finest monumental style of the earlier half of the first century on a large slab of white marble (m. 0.08 × 0.75 × 1.29), now in two pieces, with the usual moulding or cornice and runs as follows :

C · OVIO · SP · F · SOLLEMNI · D	m. 0.07
VIXIT · ANN · XIII · M · IIII · D · X	0.05
TI · CLAUDIVS · SEVERVS · PR · I · D · PATER	0.05
TI · CLAUDIVS · HONORATVS	0.05
II VIR · PATRVVS	0.05
OVIA · TYCHE · MATER	0.05
ET SVIS	0.045
H M S S H N S	0.04

G(aio) Ovio, Sp(uri) f(ilio), Sollemni, d(efuncto), | vixit ann(is) tredecim), m(ensibus quattuor), d(iebus decem), | Ti(berius) Claudius Severus, pr(aefectus) i(ure) d(icundo), pater, | Ti(berius) Claudius Honoratus, | (duo)vir, patruus, | Ovia Tyche, mater, | et suis. | H(oc) m(onumentum) s(ive) s(epulcrum) h(eredem) n(on) s(equetur).

The unusually large initial C in the first line, the two instances of the long I, and the two examples of T rising above the other letters to save space in the most crowded line are indicated in the printed text. It is hardly possible, however, to show so clearly the fact that the last two lines are cut in a far inferior and less regular style and were doubtless added later by another graver. The abbreviation D at the end of the first line, which Ihm (l. c.) wished to emend to Q, must, of course, be kept in an inscription so carefully cut as this and must be interpreted as *defuncto*. Though fairly common in expressions which denote age at death, *defunctus* naturally does not occur often in connection with *vixit*. Yet we may cite C. I. L. VIII, 2755 D M S | P · AELIO · P · F | CRESCENTIANO | . . . | DEFVNCTO VIXIT | ANNIS VIGINTI DVO | etc. and ib. XIII, 2024 POTITIO | ROMVLO | DEFVNCTO, in which a later hand inserted before *defuncto* the clause *q. vi(xit) ann(is) xx, m(ensibus) v*. Worthy of remark also is the fact that a *praeffectus iure dicundo* is first attested for Cumae in this inscription and that

this, the second witness to the existence of Cumaean *duoviri* practically removes the doubt expressed by Mommsen on C. I. L. X, 3704 "Duumviratus offendit, cum praeterea Cumani magistratus praetores audiant". Though *praetor* may have become the regular official title, it is easy to understand how in cases where two magistrates were concerned, the popular use of *duovir*, either with or without the more formal title, could and did continue. For example, at Abellinum, at Grumentum, and at Telesia, we find *praetor duovir* (C. I. L. X, pp. 1139 and 1145; ib. IX, p. 205), and at Aquae Sextiae, *duovir praetor* (ib. XII, 4409). Referring to Narbo, where *praetor duovir* occurs in four inscriptions, Mommsen says (ib. XII, p. 522) "Magistratus ad-sunt duoviri . . . , in titulis antiquioribus etiam praetores duoviri dicti." On the other hand, at Beneventum *duovir* seems to have been the earlier title: compare Hirschfeld in C. I. L. IX, p. 137 "crediderim saeculo secundo labente summi magistratus vocabulum ita Beneventi immutatum esse, ut duoviri fierent praetores Ceriales." That which happened elsewhere could take place in Cumae also and while the best, and almost the only evidence of the praetorship (C. I. L. X, 3698) belongs to the year 289 A. D., our inscription shows that the less formal and less pretentious title was in use there before the middle of the first century.

6. Now that attention has been directed to Cumae, I give the text of another inscription of the Johns Hopkins collection, which is said to have come to light in the same region in the spring of 1907 and has, I believe, never before been published. It is cut on a small tablet of white marble (m. 0.355 × 0.435), the whole surface of which is so corroded that the letters are almost illegible. Yet it is possible with certainty to decipher the text, which runs as follows:

D M
I. VINVLLI o
HERACLAE
AVGVSTALI
CVMIS
HEREDES

At the beginning of the second line, only the perpendicular hasta of L is visible, and at the end of the same line the stone is so much worn that nothing can be read. The *gens Vinullia* first

appears here in connection with Cumae, though previously attested for Pompeii and Herculaneum (C. I. L. X, 1051 and 1403). That L. Vinullius Heracla was a freedman, is suggested not only by his cognomen but by the office which he held at Cumae. Other Augustales Cumis are mentioned in C. I. L. X, 690, 3676, 3701.

I take this opportunity to add a note on C. I. L. XIV, 2365 POMPONIAE · L · F | PHILAE, an inscription which Dessau for some reason did not see, but edited correctly from conflicting copies made by Jucundus and Marini. It is engraved in fine letters on a round altar of white marble (m. 0, 63 in height and m. 1, 44 in circumference), which now stands in the gardens of the Villa Chigi at L'Ariccia.

HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.